Seattle City Light

Memorandum

DATE: August 13, 2010

TO: Mayor Michael McGinn
Seattle City Council

FROM: Jorge Carrasco Jorge Carrasco

SUBJECT: Financial Update – July 2010

This memo provides an analysis of Seattle City Light's financial condition and operating results through July 31, 2010. The attached Income Statement Analysis, which is summarized in the chart below, provides a perspective on how City Light performed year to date in 2010 compared to the same period of the previous year. In addition, we have provided a revised projection of City Light's financial results through December 2010 compared to the 2010 Financial Plan. The 2010 Financial Plan is based on the revenues and expense projections included in the adopted budget for 2010.

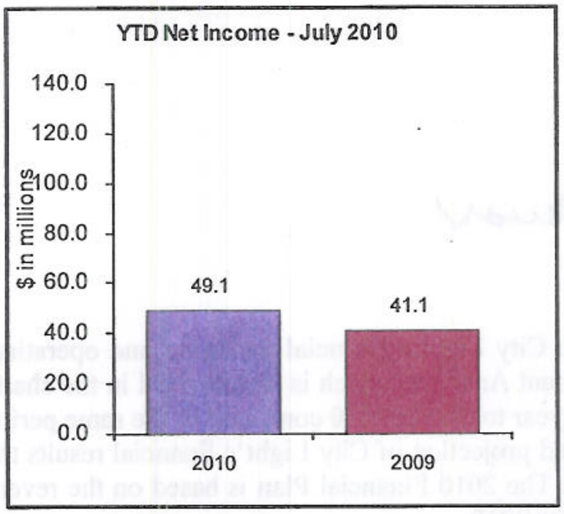
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
July 2010
($ millions)

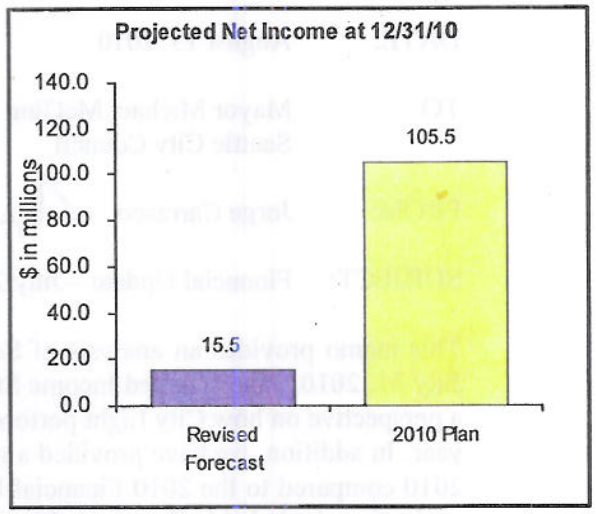
	Year-to-date Actual		Year End Dec. 31		Revised Forecast change from prior month
	2010	2009	Plan	Revised Forecast	
Retail Power Revenues(1)	$ 359.9	$ 322.3	$ 611.9	$ 618.2	$ (7.0)
Net Wholesale Energy Sales (before booked-out LT purch)	$ 34.1	$ 53.1	$ 120.0	$ 49.8	$ 0.0
Net Income	$ 49.1	$ 41.1	$ 105.5	$ 15.5	$ 3.1
Cash Balances					
Operating Cash	$ 78.8	$ 88.4	$ 77.5	$ 60.1	$ (2.2)
Construction Account - Restricted	$ 150.6	$ 62.2	$ -	$ 50.9	$ 5.5
Rate Stabilization Account(2)	$ 30.8	$ -	$ 25.0	$ 68.7	$ 0.3
Debt Coverage Ratio	-	-	1.80	1.55	(0.03)
Debt to Capitalization Ratio	64.2%	63.3%	61.6%	63.6%	1.1%

(1) Retail Power Revenues include revenues such as Green Power Program and Power Factor Charges and exclude low-income Rate Discounts. Revised Forecast Retail Power Revenues also include revenues from Rate Stabilization Account (RSA) surcharge of 4.5%. However, these surcharge revenues will not be recognized in 2010. Throughout this document and relevant attachments all forecasted retail revenues include RSA surcharge revenues.
(2) Balance in Contingency Reserve Account was rolled into the RSA in June 2010.

Net Income

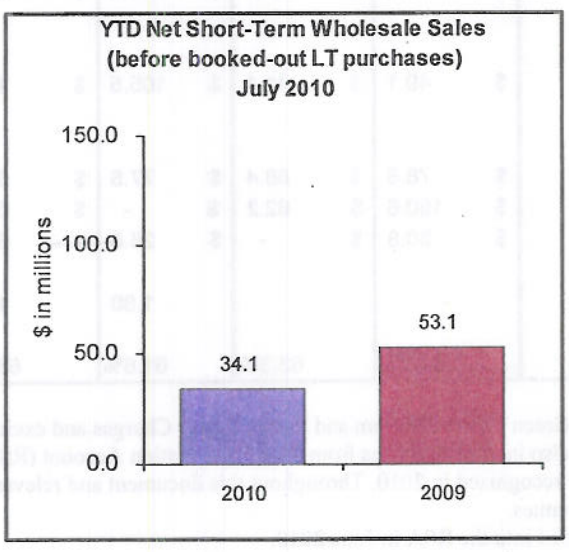
As indicated in the table on this page and in the charts on the next page, net income for the period ending July 31, 2010, was $49.1 million which results in an $8.0 million or 19.5% increase over the same time period in 2009. This increase is due to the across-the-board 13.8% rate increase effective January 1, 2010, 4.5% RSA surcharge effective May 1, 2010, and a 1.8% BPA pass-through effective October 1, 2009.

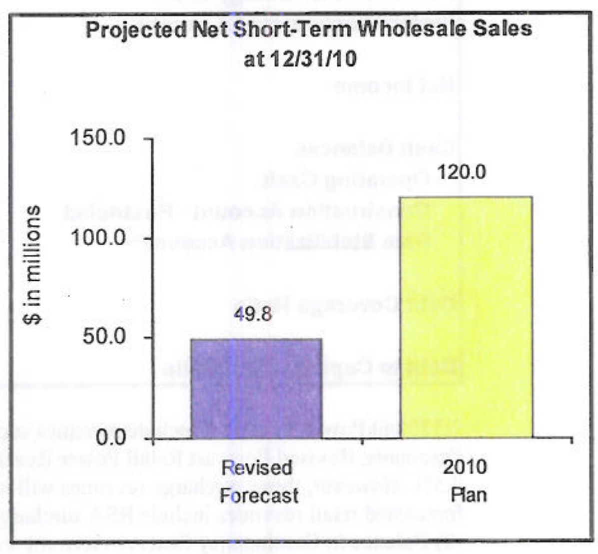




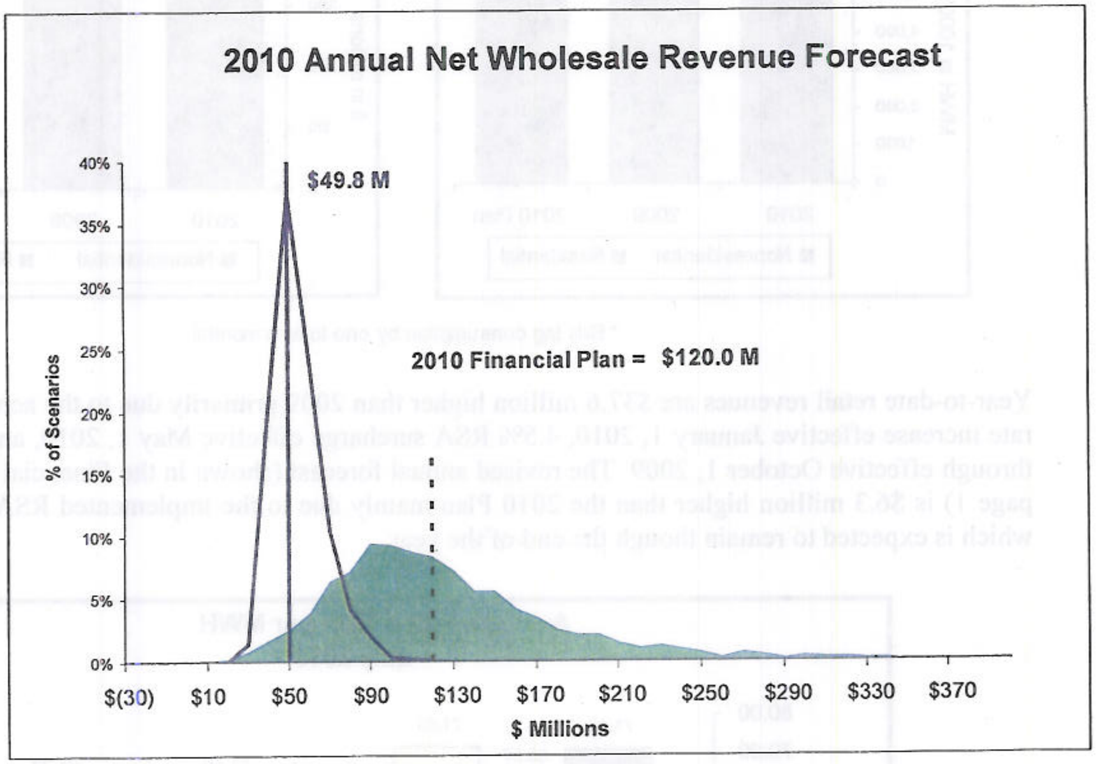
Projected net income at year-end December 31, 2010 is expected to be $15.5 million, a variance to Plan of $90.0 million or 85.3% lower than anticipated. This large decrease is explained by a projected $43.7 million transfer to the Rate Stabilization Account (RSA) in 2010 and much lower net wholesale revenue projections ($49.8 million versus $120 million in the 2010 Plan). This large difference in net wholesale revenue is due to extremely dry hydro conditions in the region in the beginning of the year and lower wholesale power prices through the end of the year.

Net Short-Term Wholesale Energy

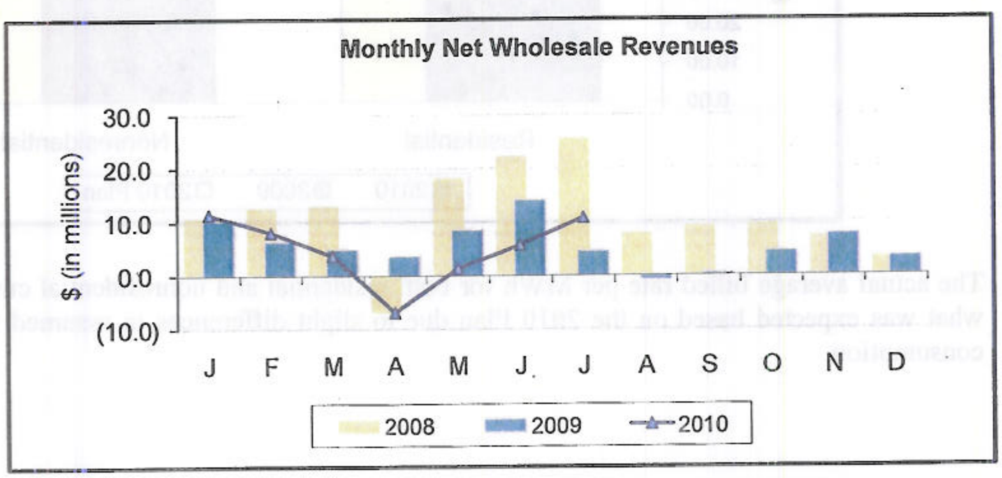




The projections of net short-term wholesale energy sales change weekly due to changes in water conditions, economic factors such as the price of natural gas, system load and the availability of surplus energy for resale. The chart below represents the current forecasted distribution for net short-term wholesale revenues before booked-out long-term purchases (See Note A in the Flash Report) in 2010. City Light's current forecasted year-end net wholesale revenue before long-term booked-out purchases is $49.8 million.

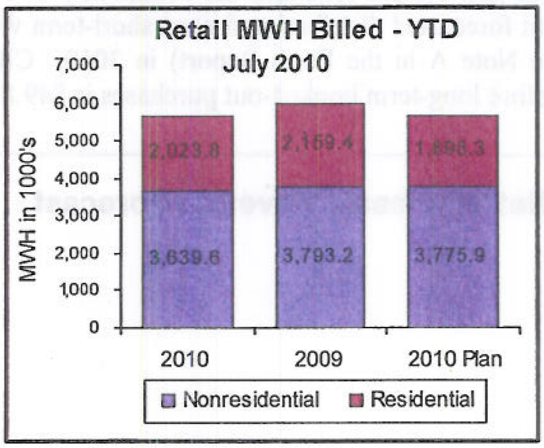


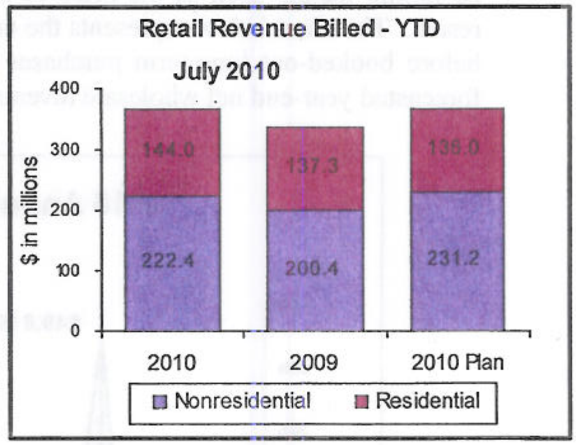
The net wholesale revenues for the month of July 2010 were $6.2 million higher than for the same period last year due to longer water run-off this year, which brought extra hydro volumes at Boundary and Skagit projects and increased City Light's BPA Slice allocation.



Retail Power Revenues

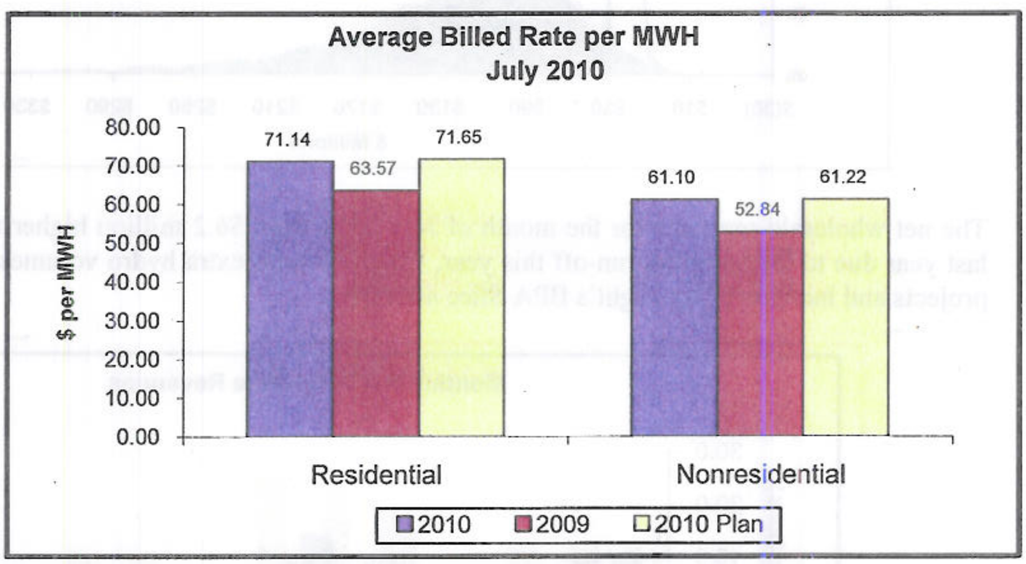
The charts that follow present selected data on year-to-date retail power revenues through July 2010.





* Bills lag consumption by one to two months

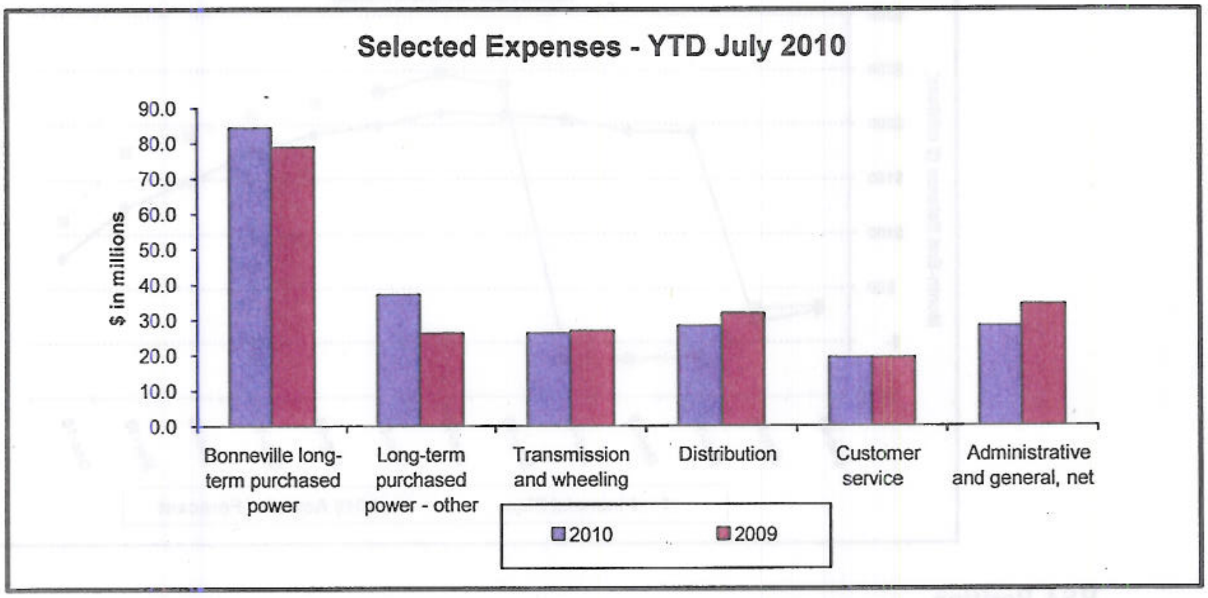
Year-to-date retail revenues are $37.6 million higher than 2009 primarily due to the across-the-board 13.8% rate increase effective January 1, 2010, 4.5% RSA surcharge effective May 1, 2010, and a 1.8% BPA pass-through effective October 1, 2009. The revised annual forecast (shown in the Financial Highlights Table on page 1) is $6.3 million higher than the 2010 Plan mainly due to the implemented RSA surcharge of 4.5%, which is expected to remain though the end of the year.



The actual average billed rate per MWh for both residential and nonresidential customers is different from what was expected based on the 2010 Plan due to slight differences in assumed versus actual patterns of consumption.

Expense Data for Selected Accounts

The following chart presents year-to-date data for major components of City Light's operating expenses excluding wholesale power transactions.

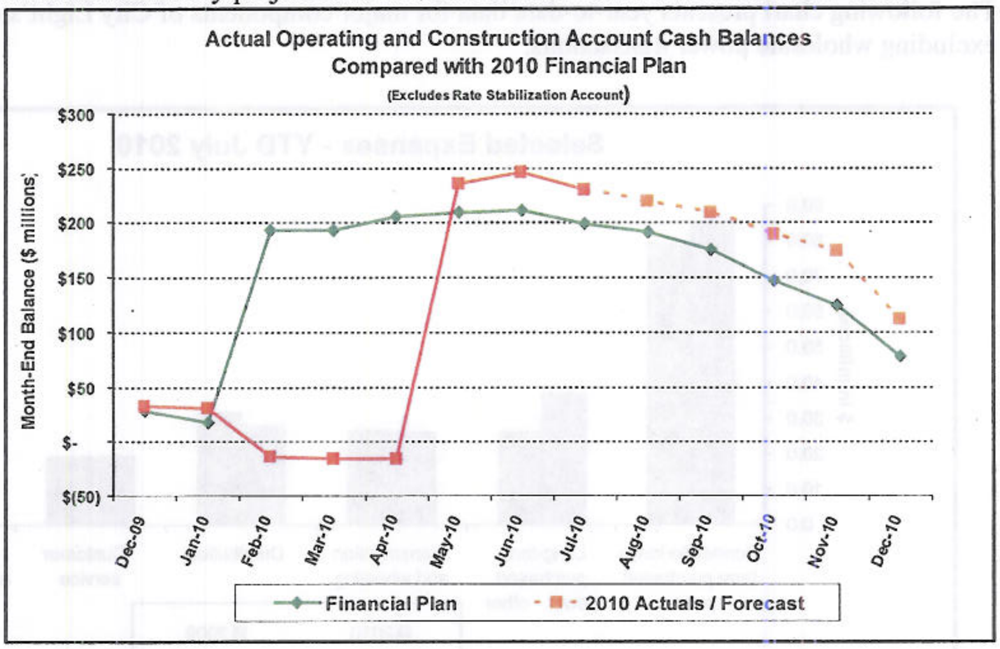


Bonneville expenses are higher year-to-date as compared to the same period last year primarily due to higher BPA Block and Slice purchases and reduced amounts of Residential Exchange Credits. Other long-term purchased power expenses are higher due to an increase in the valuation of non-cash power transactions and increased purchases from Priest Rapids and Columbia Ridge as compared to the same period last year. Lower distribution and administrative and general expenses reflect budget reductions adopted in mid-2010.

Cash Position

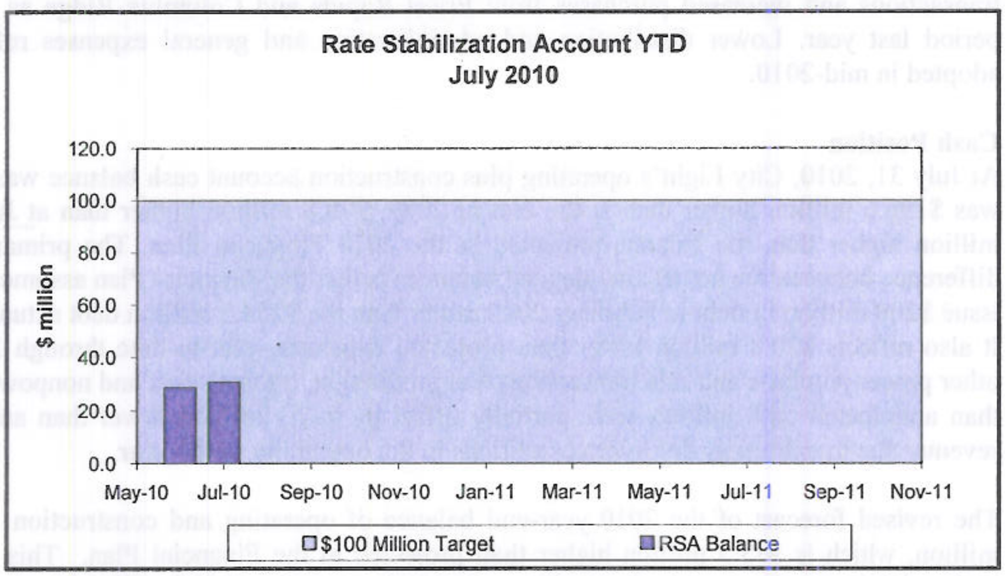
At July 31, 2010, City Light's operating plus construction account cash balance was $229.3 million, which was $196.6 million higher than at the end of 2009, $78.8 million higher than at July 31, 2009 and $30.8 million higher than the balance projected in the 2010 Financial Plan. The primary reason for the large difference between the actual and planned balances is that the Financial Plan assumed that City Light would issue $200 million in debt in February 2010 rather than the $254.5 million debt actually issued in May 2010. It also reflects $20.8 million lower than projected expenses, year-to-date through July, for long-term and other power purchase and sale transactions and production, transmission and nonpower O&M. These higher than anticipated cash inflows were partially offset by $57.1 million lower than anticipated net wholesale revenue due to extremely dry hydro conditions in the beginning of the year.

The revised forecast of the 2010 year-end balance of operating and construction account cash is $111.0 million, which is $33.5 million higher than projected in the Financial Plan. This is primarily due to the higher debt issuance noted in the previous paragraph, as well as $14.7 million lower expenditures for power and wheeling purchased under long-term contracts, a $16.6 million reduction in production, transmission and nonpower O&M expenditures, $31.5 million lower capital improvement program expenditures and $28.4 million lower debt service. It is partly offset by $70.2 million lower than expected net wholesale revenue due to the reasons described on the second page of this report. In addition, retail revenues shown in the Financial Highlights Table on the first page include $17.4 million in revenues from a 4.5% RSA surcharge that are not part of operating and construction accounts. Thus, retail revenues without the RSA surcharge portion are currently projected to be $11.1 million lower than in the 2010 Plan.



RSA Position

The chart below displays year-to-date cash in the RSA as of July 31, 2010 collected from the 4.5% surcharge implemented on May 1, 2010. The Department anticipates reaching the target of $100 million by the end of 2011.



Stress Case
The table below compares Cash from Operations under the expected case (Revised Forecast) and a "stress case" in which net wholesale revenue for the year turns out to be much lower than currently expected. The expected case is an average of 2001 scenarios for a range of different energy prices, water conditions, and retail loads. The "stress case" is an average of the 5% of 2001 scenarios that produce the lowest Cash from Operations in the current forecast.

Cash from Operations ($millions)	Expected 2010	Low 2010
Revenues		
Retail Power	$ 618.2	$ 618.2
Wholesale Power, Net	49.8	35.9
Power Marketing & Other	72.6	72.5
Cash to Rate Stabilization Account	(43.7)	(43.7)
Total Operating Revenues	$ 696.8	$ 682.8
Expenses		
Power Contracts	$ 274.6	$ 274.6
Other Operations	191.6	191.6
Uncollectable and Non-City Taxes	37.3	37.3
Total Operating Expenses	$ 503.6	$ 503.6
Amount Available for Debt Service	$ 193.2	$ 179.3
Less: Debt Service	$ 122.3	$ 122.3
Less: City Taxes and Other	42.1	42.1
Cash from Operations	**$ 28.9**	**$ 14.9**
Debt Service Coverage	1.55	1.44
Net Income	$ 15.5	$ 1.6

2010 Budget
As of July 2010, City Light is projecting that overall it will be within its budget authority through year-end 2010. To improve the utility's financial position, City Light has identified approximately $9.0 million in O&M budget reductions and $30.8 million in Capital budget savings for 2010. The budget savings have been removed from each Division's budget and sequestered to monitor progress in achieving the planned reductions.

The Department has spent 49% of the overall O&M budget through July. At this point in the year we would normally expect to have spent 58%. The Department has requested a budget increase of $1.9 million in the 1st Quarter Supplemental Ordinance for City and State tax payments related to the 4.5% rate surcharge. City Light's spending on the Capital program through July is 83% of the 2010 scheduled work plan. This decrease compared to last month is a result of two projects that got postponed. First, the purchase of North Service Center land will now be finalized in August instead of previously planned July. Second, the Boundary Unit 55 Rewind contract was supposed to come online in July but now is expected to start in October. The 2010 Capital work plan has the objective of limiting spending to meet financial targets while responding to customer requests and maintaining the electrical infrastructure.

Debt-to-Capitalization
At July 31, 2010, City Light's debt-to-capitalization ratio was 64.2%, an increase from the 62.6% reported at December 31, 2009 and above the 63.1% reported at the same time last year. Based on the revised forecast the 2010 year-end debt-to-capitalization ratio is now expected to be 63.6%, an increase from 61.6% in the 2010 Plan. This increase is due to the increase in the size of the May 2010 bond issue by about $50 million from the amount in the 2010 Financial Plan and the forecasted decrease in net wholesale revenue.

Compliance with Risk Policies and Standards
Attached for your information is the City Light Risk Oversight Status Report as of August 4, 2010, which conveys City Light's compliance with risk policies and standards at that point in time.

Performance Metrics
In addition to the financial information included above, we have provided a report on performance metrics for Distribution Operations, Vegetation Management, Safety and Human Resources, Power Resources and Customer Care. The updated Performance Metrics Report for July 2010, with 2009 data included for comparison, is attached.

Attachments

Line No.	Condensed Statements of Revenues and Expenses	Year-to-date [A]	[B]	[A - B]	Year Ending December 31, 2010 [C]	[D]	[C - D]
1	**(Unaudited)**			Actuals to	2010	2010	
2	(In millions)	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Revised	Financial	
3							
4		July 31, 2010	July 31, 2009	Variance	Forecast	Plan	Change
5	**Operating Revenues**						
6	Retail power revenues	$ 359.9	$ 322.3	$ 37.6	$ 618.2	$ 611.9	6.3
7	S-T wholesale power revenues, net (lines 42 + 45)	47.7	60.8	(13.1)	81.1	144.4	(63.3)
8	Power-related revenues - other	38.3	36.1	2.2	70.0	86.7	(16.7)
9	Transfers To/From Rate Stabilization Account	(5.8)	0.0	(5.8)	(43.7)		(43.7)
10	Other revenues	12.4	10.9	1.5	21.5	20.4	1.1
11	Total operating revenues	452.5	430.1	22.4	747.0	863.4	(116.4)
12	**Operating Expenses**						
13	Generation	15.4	15.7	(0.3)	31.2	31.6	(0.4)
14	Bonneville long-term purchased power	84.4	78.9	5.5	163.4	166.4	(3.1)
15	Long-term purchased power - other	37.2	26.2	11.0	61.4	61.8	(0.4)
16	Short-term wholesale power purchases	15.8	10.8	5.0	35.2	34.5	0.8
17	Power-related wholesale purchases - other	19.3	20.5	(1.2)	26.3	35.9	(9.6)
18	Other power costs	5.4	5.0	0.4	9.9	9.7	0.2
19	Transmission and wheeling	26.2	26.9	(0.7)	47.9	54.4	(6.5)
20	Distribution	28.3	31.7	(3.4)	58.0	61.4	(3.4)
21	Customer service	19.3	19.3	-	34.9	34.9	0.0
22	Conservation	9.6	10.2	(0.6)	19.6	22.7	(3.0)
23	Administrative and general, net	28.2	34.2	(6.0)	56.6	62.4	(5.8)
24	Taxes	41.3	37.3	4.0	70.4	69.7	0.6
25	Depreciation	49.4	47.3	2.1	83.1	88.6	(5.6)
26	Total operating expenses	379.8	364.0	15.8	698.0	734.0	(36.0)
27							
28	**Net Operating Income**	**72.7**	**66.1**	**6.6**	**49.1**	**129.4**	**(80.3)**
29							
30	**Other Deductions, Net**						
31	Investment Income	2.0	2.0	-	3.8	4.4	(0.6)
32	Other income (expense), net	0.2	(0.2)	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2
33	Interest expense	(39.5)	(42.4)	2.9	(77.9)	(73.9)	(4.1)
34	Capital contributions	11.8	11.7	0.1	36.7	43.3	(6.5)
35	Grants	1.9	3.9	(2.0)	2.9	1.5	1.3
36	Total other deductions, net	(23.6)	(25.0)	1.4	(33.5)	(23.9)	(9.6)
37							
38	***Net Income***	**49.1**	**41.1**	**8.0**	**15.5**	**105.5**	**(90.0)**
39							
40							
41	Note A:						
42	Short-term wholesale energy sales, gross	49.9	63.9	(14.0)	85.1	154.4	(69.4)
43	Short-term wholesale energy purchases	(15.8)	(10.8)	(5.0)	(35.2)	(34.5)	(0.8)
44	**Net ST wholesale sales before booked-out LT purchases**	**34.1**	**53.1**	**(19.0)**	**49.8**	**120.0**	**(70.2)**
45	Booked-out long term purchases	(2.2)	(3.1)	0.9	(4.0)	(10.0)	6.0
46	Net short-term wholesale energy sales	31.9	50.0	(18.1)	45.8	110.0	(64.1)
47							

Net Income Variance Analysis
July 2010

Variance Year-to-Date 2010 Compared to 2009 Actuals: $8.0 million or 19.2%

Major components ($millions):

$41.1	Net Income YTD through July 31, 2009
($19.0)	Lower net surplus energy sales due to extremely dry hydro conditions early in the year
$37.6	Higher retail revenues due to across-the-board 13.8% rate increase effective January 1, 2010, 4.5% RSA surcharge effective May 2010, and a 1.8% BPA pass-through effective October 1, 2009
($5.8)	RSA deferred revenues
($4.0)	Higher City Occupation and State Public Utility taxes, due to higher retail electric revenues.
($0.8)	Other (net)
$49.1	Net Income YTD through July 31, 2010

Variance 2010 Revised Forecast Compared to Financial Plan: $90.0 million or 85.3%

Major components ($millions):

$105.5	Net Income YTD through December 31, 2010 - Financial Plan
($70.2)	Lower net surplus energy sales, due to extremely dry hydro conditions early in the year
$6.3	Higher retail revenues due in part to 4.5% surcharge effective May 1, 2010
($43.7)	RSA deferred revenues
$6.5	Lower transmission and wheeling
$5.6	Lower estimate for depreciation
$3.4	Lower distribution
$2.1	Other (net)
$15.5	Net Income YTD through December 31, 2010 - Revised Forecast

City Light Risk Oversight Status Report
As Of
Wednesday, August 04, 2010

Summary

	% of 5 yr Avg	Current '10 Avg	5 Yr Avg
SCL Hydro Generation	87%	957 MW	1,101 MW
Peak Market Prices	72%	$ 38.76	$ 53.55

SCL Hydro Generation: The total average generation per hour for Seattle City Light's three major hydroelectric resources (Skagit, Boundary, and BPA Slice) for the 2010 calendar year. This average includes actual generation for past months, and forecasted MW for future months. The 5 year average value is comprised of actuals for years 2005-09.

Peak Market Prices: The average peak market price for the nearest electricity trading hub (Mid-C) for the 2010 calendar year. The 2010 average is comprised of monthly peak forward marks for future months and averaged Dow Jones firm peak index daily prices for past months. The 5 year average is calculated using Dow Jones peak daily prices for years 2005-09.

Wholesale Revenue Variance: In the 2010 approved budget, the forecasted Wholesale Revenue is $120 million. The current forecast is $49.80 million. The chart (Chart 1) compares the current annual estimate to the approved budget ($120 million) with the current forecast. This week's forecast of 2010 Net Wholesale Revenue is down $1.6M from last week's forecast, the result of slightly lower resources (approximately $1.0 million) and lower prices (approximately $0.6 million)

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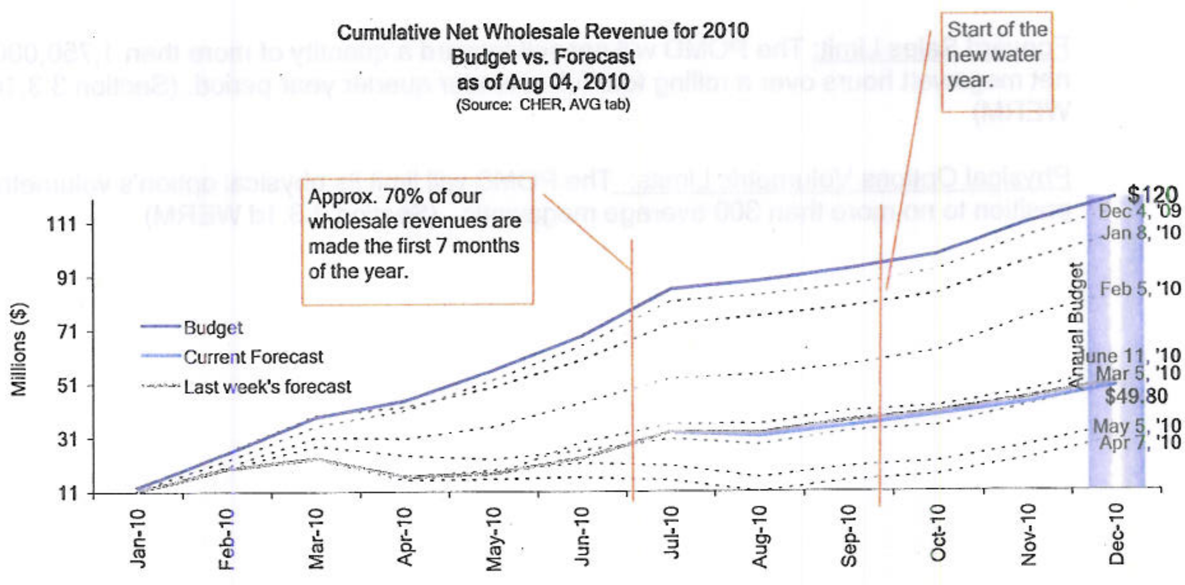
Chart 1



Policy Compliance:

Tail Risk Limit	Prompt Month & Within Month Limit	Forward Month's Resource Requirement Limit	Forward Sales Limit	Physical Options Limit
Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant

<u>Tail Risk</u>: For the current calendar year, the Power Operations & Marketing Division (POMD) will conduct its hedging activity to maintain the Utility's position within a $10 million Risk Tolerance Band (RTB) around the calculated 5% Tail Risk metric. For the prompt year (2011), the Utility's position will remain within a $15 million RTB around the 5% Tail Risk metric. (Section 3.3.2 Wholesale Energy Risk Management Policy (WERM))

<u>Prompt Month & Within Month Volumetric Limit:</u> At no time will the POMD enter a month or operate within a month carrying a net combined energy deficit of more than 50 average megawatts for the month or the remainder of the month under expected operating conditions. (Section 3.3.1a WERM)

<u>Forward Month's Resource Requirement Limit</u>: The POMD will take immediate action to purchase if the forecasted net combined system energy position for a future calendar quarter, which includes the next full 18 months, is less than zero calculated based on a 50% probability of occurrence. The corrective action shall reduce said deficit to zero at the 50% probability of occurrence. (Section 3.3.1b WERM)

<u>Forward Sales Limit:</u> The POMD will not sell forward a quantity of more than 1,750,000 net megawatt hours over a rolling four full calendar quarter year period. (Section 3.3.1c WERM)

<u>Physical Options Volumetric Limits:</u> The POMD will limit its physical option's volumetric position to no more than 300 average megawatts. (Section 3.3.1d WERM)

5% Tail Risk Metric, 2010

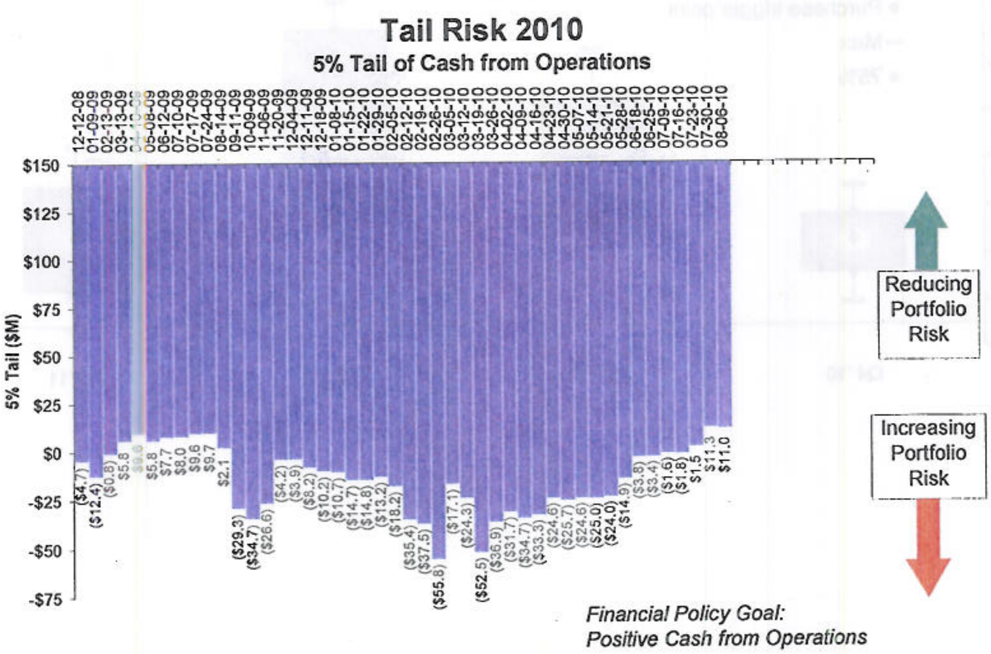
In October 2007, City Light implemented a risk metric named the "5% Tail Risk". It is calculated as the average of the worse case scenarios for City Light's Cash From Operations for the calendar year. Cash From Operations is defined as the cash available to finance capital projects.

Although there are numerous drivers of cash from operations such as retail revenue, investment income, debt service, and O&M expenses; wholesale energy revenue is the primary driver of this metric. As a result, the 5% Tail Risk metric is used as a control measure in our management of the forecasted surplus hydro resource quantity. It is used in concert with additional volumetric limits, as well as expert knowledge and analysis of western wholesale energy markets, river flow data, and generation unit outages, to inform power management decisions.

Every week, portfolio models are updated with the most current information and the 5% Tail Risk is recalculated for both the current portfolio (forecast position plus purchases, less sales) and planned portfolio (current portfolio plus remainder of existing hedge plan). The metric provides an indication as to whether the utility's portfolios include too much or too little surplus resources.

Chart 2 (below) illustrates the 5% Tail Risk metric values for the calendar year 2010. As time progresses, the 5% Tail Risk metric value has increased from an initial projection of a net deficit of $4.7 million to the current projection of a worse case of $11.0 million of Cash from Operations.

Chart 2



Notes on significant changes:

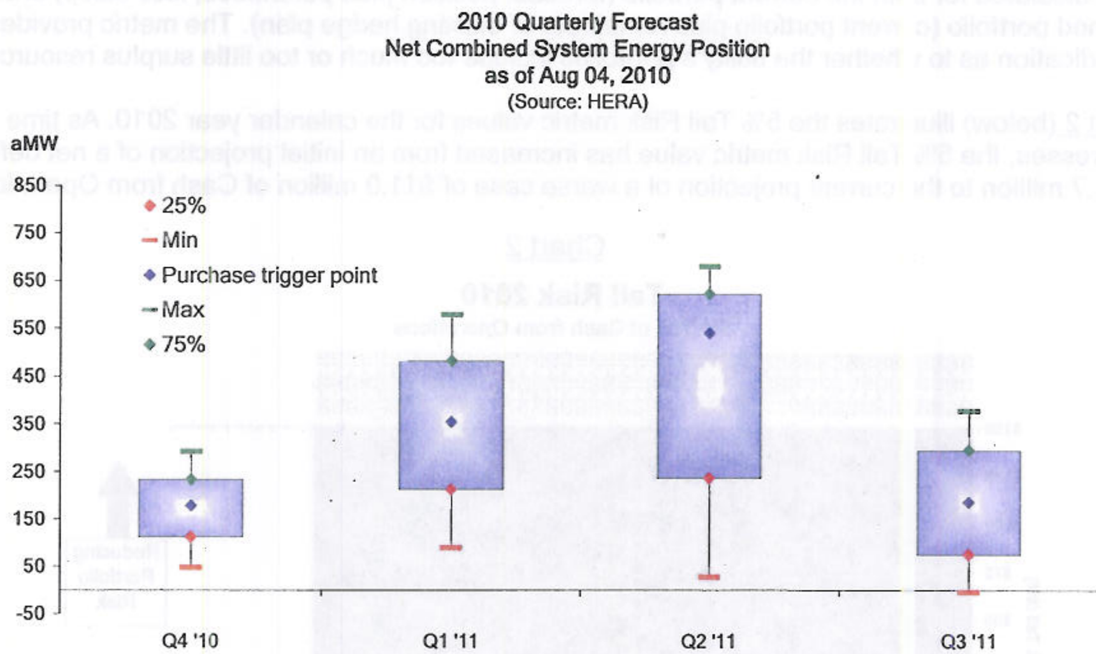
09-11-09: Incorporated Mayor's proposal to decrease Debt Service Coverage from 2.0 to 1.6 in 2010.
11-20-09: Incorporated 13.8% approved rate increase.
12-12-10: Incorporated the 1st Runoff forecast of the water year
02-26-10: Incorporated the changes made to the forecast; eliminating the 4 highest ESP traces.
03-05-10: Incorporated the bond refinancing savings
03-19-10: Incorporated the $24 m transfer to the Rate Stabilization Account

Hedging Plan & Position Status

Hedge Plan 2010, Phase 2 was approved by ROC on March 9, 2010. The current volume planned to be hedged is 0 MW.

Risk Policy Section 3.3.1b was amended by the Chair of the Energy, Technology, and Civil Rights Committee on March 8, 2010, changing the trigger point for purchasing power in the forward quarter-year periods to the 50^{th} percentile (previously, it was the 25^{th} percentile, or $75^{\%}$ confidence), when, at that level of expectation, the net position is below 0 . Chart 3 shows the Net Combined System Energy Position for the next four quarter-year periods. The blue boxes represent the expected net energy position from the 25^{th} to the 75^{th} percentile. The dark blue diamonds inside the boxes represent the 50^{th} percentile (the new purchase trigger). Under the amended rule, if the blue diamond is below 0, City Light must purchase energy to get back above 0.

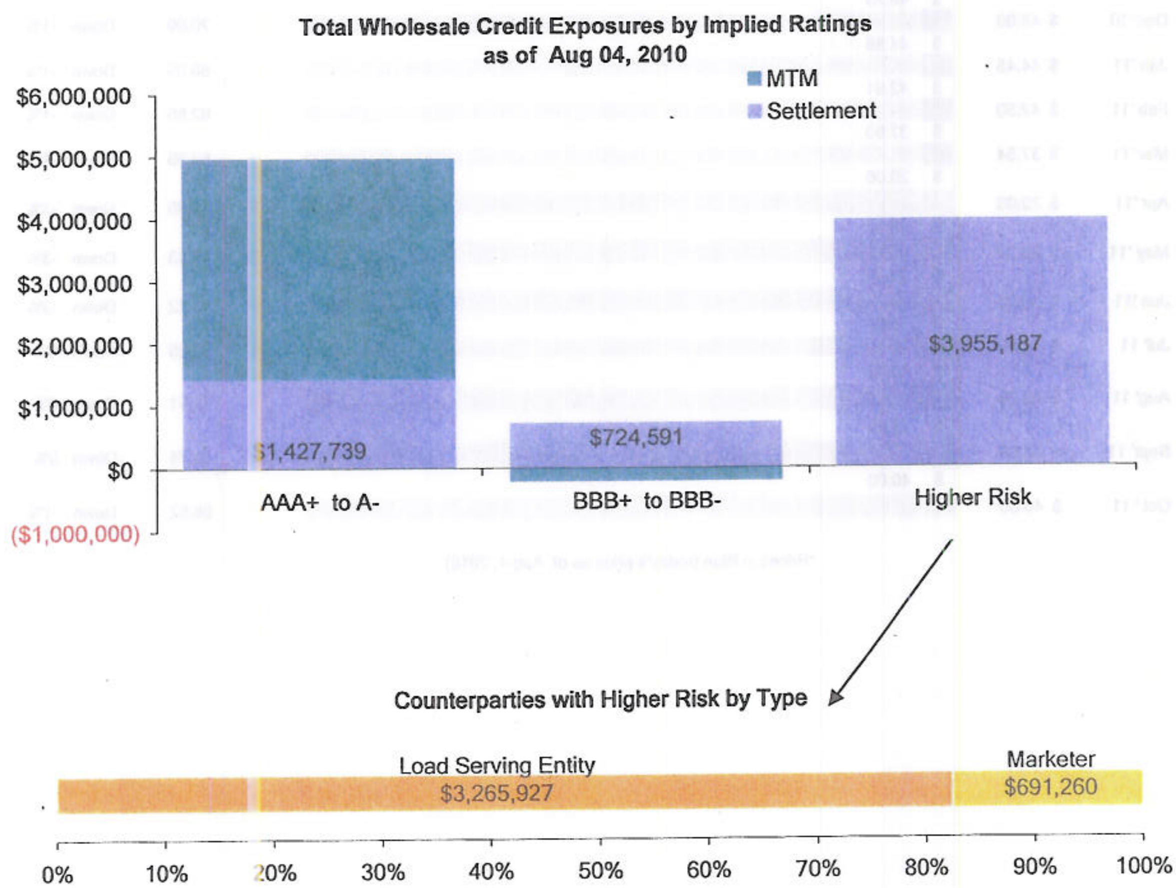
Chart 3



Credit

City Light actively manages its wholesale energy market credit risk by: setting credit limits for each counterparty that are derived from credit scoring models and analysis; securing credit enhancements; monitoring industry news; and by tracking counterparty credit exposures. Beginning in 2009 the Risk Management Division began using an industry standard tool (Moody's KMV) to proactively measure changes in counterparty creditworthiness. This necessitated the use of implied (internal) credit ratings instead of the actual rating agency ratings for Chart 4, below. It is important to note that this represents the assessment of credit risk by the Director of Risk Management. Actual credit ratings by Standard and Poors and Moody's Investor Services are higher.

Chart 4



Price

To ensure that prices are independently developed, City Light's official price curve is prepared by PLATTS and used for internal analysis, valuation and modeling tasks. Chart 5 shows the forward price range (Mid-C) for the upcoming 12 months since the previous 12 months.

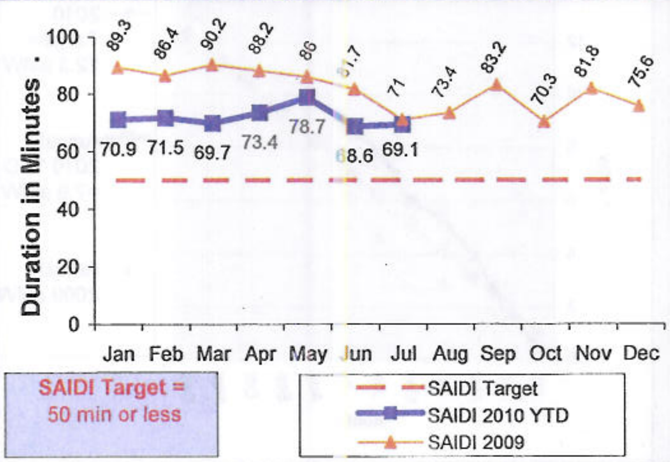
Chart 5

Mid-C Power	Low for the period	Price range since August 04, 2009 (data source: PLATTS)	High for the period	% from last wk
Sep '10	$ 37.75	$ 39.50	$ 57.60	Down -4%
Oct '10	$ 37.00	$ 38.25	$ 53.85	Down -5%
Nov '10	$ 41.00	$ 41.00	$ 62.06	Down -4%
Dec '10	$ 48.06	$ 48.25	$ 70.09	Down -1%
Jan '11	$ 44.45	$ 44.88	$ 68.35	Down -1%
Feb '11	$ 42.50	$ 42.91	$ 62.55	Down -1%
Mar '11	$ 37.54	$ 37.90	$ 57.35	Down -1%
Apr '11	$ 29.06	$ 29.06	$ 46.65	Down -3%
May '11	$ 28.37	$ 28.37	$ 40.43	Down -3%
Jun '11	$ 30.25	$ 30.25	$ 43.42	Down -3%
Jul' 11	$ 44.69	$ 45.58	$ 66.25	Down 0%
Aug' 11	$ 48.86	$ 49.82	$ 72.51	Down 0%
Sept' 11	$ 42.95	$ 43.80	$ 63.74	Down 0%
Oct ' 11	$ 40.60	$ 40.60	$ 56.52	Down -1%

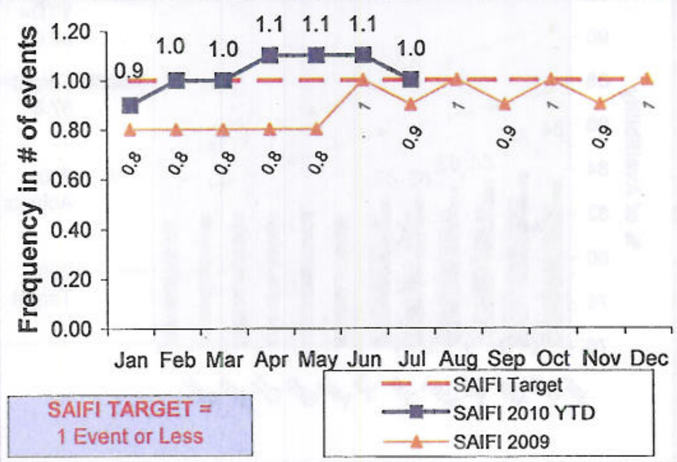
*Prices in Blue (today's price as of Aug 4, 2010)

Distribution Operations:

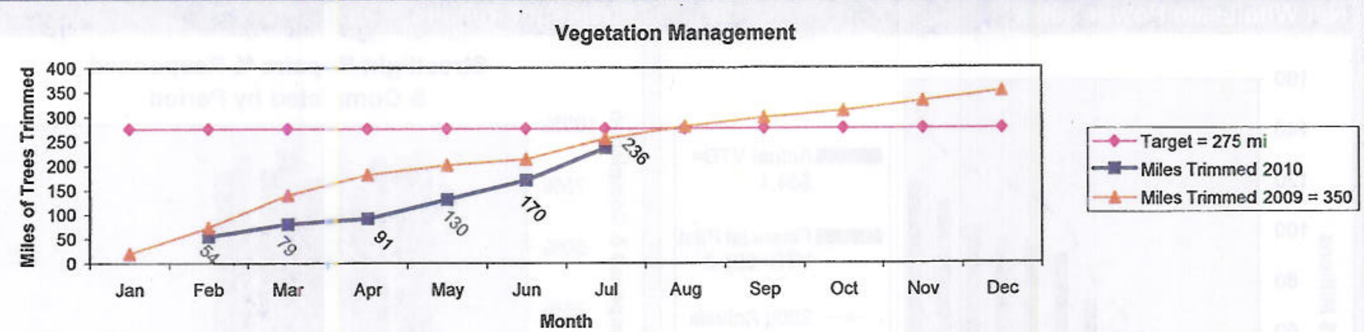
SAIDI -12 Month Rolling Average YTD



SAIFI - 12 Month Rolling Average YTD

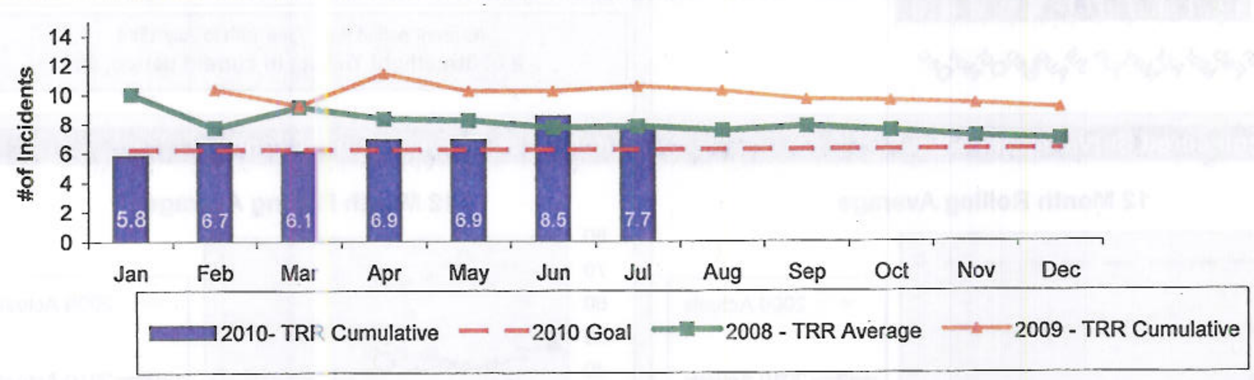


Cumulative Miles of Trees Trimmed vs Annual Target



Human Resources:

Safety - Average Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRR) YTD

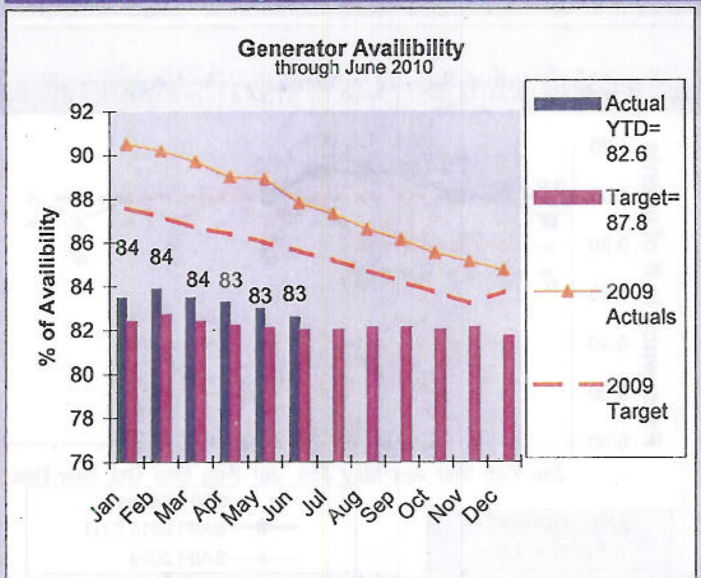


Hiring Statistics Cumulative YTD

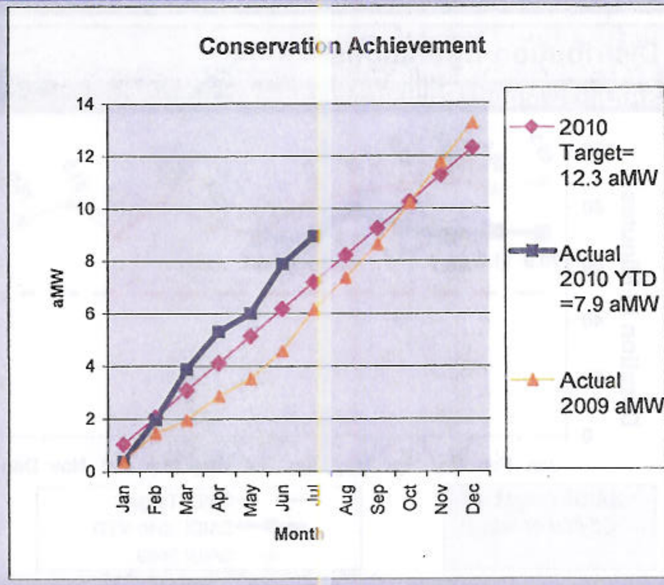
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
# of New Hires YTD	3	6	12	14	16	18	24					
# of Promotions YTD	5	7	13	17	20	26	30					
# of Days for Hiring Process	41	38	40	37	36	35	38					
Vacancy Rate Mo. End	8.6%	8.2%	8.2%	8.9%	9.1%	9.9%	9.9%					

Power Resources:

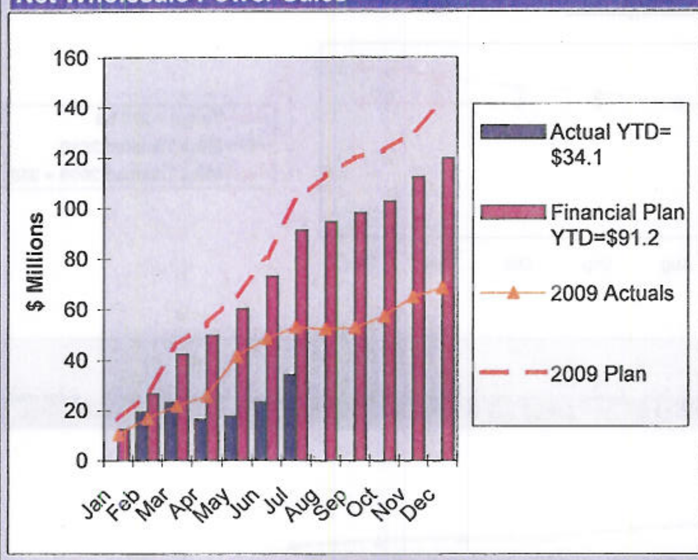
Generator Availability-12 Month Rolling Average



Conservation Savings

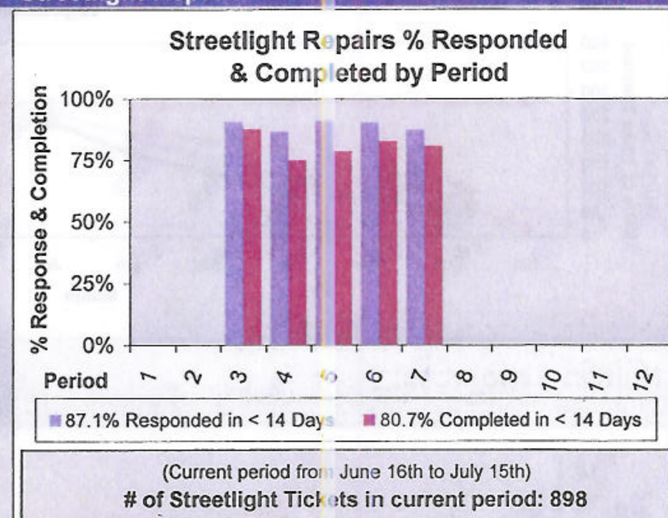


Net Wholesale Power Sales

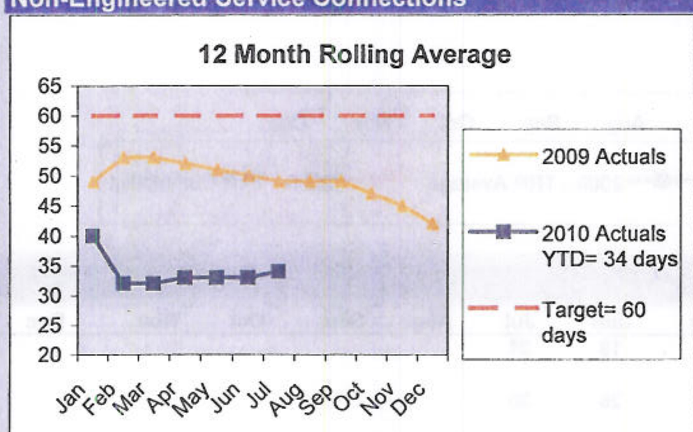


Customer Care:

Streetlight Repairs



Non-Engineered Service Connections



Engineered Service Connections